

The Confederate.

D. M. McRAE, J. A. M. GORMAN,
EDITORS.

All letters on business of the Office, to be directed to A. M. GORMAN & CO.

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 21, 1864.

Some time ago we thought to "herald an era of good feeling." Not being able to see how it was proper, right or expedient to keep up political party organizations in these times of national trouble and distress, when our Governments, National and State, are waging a war against invading armies for their very existence, we proposed a "cessation of party hostilities" and the formation of one grand party of the country—to be opposed only by the party of the enemy—which last, by no manner of means, was to be allowed a foothold in our midst. We thought, and still think, that the people were not only ready, but anxious to see party spirit buried, and a common fraternity impel all our citizens to stand side by side in a struggle which can be successfully maintained only by a united and harmonious action. And we had reason to hope that the suggestion would commend itself to the leaders of former political parties, as we felt assured it did to the people of the State.

But while we were indulging this gratifying reflection, we were surprised by the announcement from the Governor's organ, the *Conservative* newspaper of this city, that "party spirit would be maintained—that parties were essential," and later, we have witnessed in the same journal an appeal to these who style themselves *Conservatives*, to keep up their organization for party purposes. And now that the Legislature has assembled, this appeal has manifested its effect, and the fact is apparent, that the spirit of party, with the majority, continues to override all other considerations. Up to this writing, the Legislature has made several elections, and in every case the purpose is unequivocal, that no citizen of the State is to be deemed fit for any post of civil trust, unless he is a member of the *Conservative* party.

We shall not stop to comment upon the niggardly spirit which prompts such a conclusion. It is bad enough in time of peace, and its ruthless operation in ancient times, was the precursor, as it unquestionably was the origin in no small measure, of the present calamities of war. Nor do we pause to wonder at the strange spectacle presented by this inimical manifestation by a portion of our own citizens, against others who with them are abiding the issue of a conflict, in which the property, lives and liberties of all are alike suspended in the balance. Not having it in our power to avert, nor control, nor yet dissuade from this impolitic, unjust and most extraordinary attitude towards us, we of the minority must—no other alternative is left us—accept the issue which is presented to us.

Those who are here alluded to as the *minority*, are well understood to be that class who have been fixed with the nickname of "Disruptives"—a nickname which does little credit to those who are now most facile in its employment—for it is a borrowed appellation from one who now holds but a slight tenure upon their esteem. These "Disruptives" are supporters of the country and of the war. They are they who met the necessity of separation when it occurred. They are they who hastened from the beginning to meet and face the emergency; and they are they who in by far the larger number have faced the perils of the battle field and poured out their blood in defence of the country. They have been nicknamed, maligned and persecuted; but now, if the lists of names were published of those who make numbers in our armies, whenever that list is published, it will be shown that the original secessionists have and continue to outnumber all others, among soldiers and officers, the stereotyped slander to the contrary notwithstanding.

But besides the original secessionists, there are many others, who being true patriots and secessionists from the day of the secession of their State, accepted for true the declaration by the Convention of North Carolina of a final separation from the Yankee nation, who are disgusted with the habitual denunciation of those who only preceded them in perceiving and accepting the necessity of such separation—who sympathize with the untiring and consistent support given by secessionists to the war and to the Confederate government, and who are prepared to go with them into a thorough organization for the purpose of more thoroughly maintaining the cause of independence. The force and power of these concerning and sympathizing elements, have not as yet been manifested; for heretofore true Confederates have been content to select the best material which the *Conservatives* presented, to carry out their purpose of best supporting the government, and have not attempted political organization. But now they are obliged to recognize the fact, that a party—a party of politics—which deems only its own members to be fit to be entrusted with any post in the administration of affairs, is organized in their midst, and is determined to remain organized, for the purpose of fastening its proscriptive policy and perpetuating its political power.

We have not a doubt, that there is at this moment a large majority of the people of the State, at home and in the army, who view this proceeding with disapprobation, and who would readily unite in the formation of a counteracting organization, to promote a catholic, universal, congenial and fraternal

spirit, in which the support of the cause of independence, the maintenance of the vital conduct in which we are engaged, and the diffusion of an all-pervading, enthusiastic Confederate devotion shall be the cardinal features—an organization wherein party lines, as at any time heretofore known, shall be obliterated, and the political society of which now there ought to be but a unit, shall be based on loyalty alone.

How this organization should be inaugurated, we do not at present suggest. It is in the power of the minority in this Legislature to do vast good. It is potential, if it exercise its power aright. It has the material at hand—the best in the land—for building up a Confederate party, within whose folds all who cherish our Government, who have determined to persevere in the struggle for independence, can come and find a home. The people would welcome such an organization; the soldiers in the army would at once swell its proportions, and in face of a patriotic society of such dignity and imposing worth, the petty, narrow-minded, contemptible factions based on spoils and supported by impudent assumptions, would appear in their shrunk dimensions, containing only as a remnant, those prejudiced and constrained intelligences who have not sufficient enlargement to embrace more of country than they find within the lines of petty partyism.

18 to 45	Physical State	Physi- Order War
years	Disability Officers	Department
Virginia.....	1,422	602
N. Carolina.....	28,055	13,101
S. Carolina.....	1,571	106
Georgia.....	2,553	979
Alabama.....	2,235	673
Mississippi.....	1,822	163
T. Tennessee.....	2,357	38
East Louisiana.....	46	8
Florida.....	87	91

The foregoing table of Exempts from military service in the States named therein, presents a fact not at all complimentary, in one sense, to North Carolina, and yet not unexpected by us.

It would seem from this statement, that North Carolina has exempted as State officers, thirteen thousand one hundred and one. Now on the assumption that this is a true statement, what earthly need is there for 13,000 State officers in North Carolina? What places can they fill? Surely the Adjutant General's Bureau, laborious as the task is supposed to be by the *Conservative*, will deign to inform the public. Now we know that there are many persons in the State who fill more offices than one—"gopher holes" under "gopher holes." Some men there are with a whole suite of "gopher holes"—parlor, bed chamber, "salon a la mode," salle a manger. For example, our neighbor the Chief Clerk of the House of Commons, is, we believe, on the staff of the Adjutant General, Justice of the Peace, Director of the Deaf and Dumb Asylum, and now Clerk in chief to the House of Commons. It is to be hoped, with so many "gopher holes" to spare, our friend Mr. Colton, who was a true *Conservative*, will not be left unprovided for. Then there is the Reading Clerk. He is also commissioner of women's claims, and when we last knew, Clerk and Master in Equity.

There are members of the two Houses, too, who are shingled with multiplied "bomb proofs," who will appear before the public in season. It never occurred to us, (this consolidating tendency) when we suggested our remedy for doorkeepers, for in all probability all the doors would have been piled, as they are on one or two backs; and if there had been a dozen doors to keep, our various friends would not have been allowed any of them. Calculating those who held two offices and more, there must be twenty thousand State officers, or one half as many as there are soldiers in the field!

But Mr. Smith, our Representative in Congress from the first district, says the table is false. For ourselves, we are constrained to doubt the accuracy of the conscription returns. We applied the other day to the Bureau here, and the number from the *Registration* was furnished to us as—

Whole number of exempts of good physical condition.....	14,194
Of bad condition.....	9,840

Total..... 24,030
How the discrepancy occurs between the table furnished to us and that presented at Richmond, we cannot tell. One would suppose that the Adjutant General's Bureau of the State ought to be provided with full information as to the military condition of the State. How many and who have been put into the service, and how many and who have been exempted, and why they have been exempted. Our effort was honestly made, to supply accurate information. How successful we have been, will appear from the discrepancy between the table furnished to us, and that to Congress.

Thirteen thousand, one hundred and one State officers kept out of the service by legislative enactments, gubernatorial certificates, and Supreme Court decisions!

Is it so?

The News.

The Richmond papers of Monday, [Tuesday's not to hand yet], contain no news from the front around that city, Petersburg or from the Valley.

The Telegraph yesterday brought us intelligence that Milledgeville; the capital of Georgia, had been entered by a portion of Sherman's army, who burned the Governor's mansion, the Penitentiary and the Store houses of the city. We presume this was done by a dash of cavalry into the place. The news we give in another column, from the Augusta papers, leads us to believe that Sherman will be trapped; and his "on to Savannah" be bro't to grief.

Extraordinary Debate.

An extraordinary debate has just transpired in the House of Representatives at Richmond, in which Mr. Foote, as usual, ("how long, oh Lord! how long?") bore off the palm. At one time the spice and wisdom of the debate was a matter of contest between the Tennessee veteran and our own Leach—J. T.—but we believe it was conceded on all hands, that the Honorable Mr. Foote outstripped our North Carolina Representative. It was expected of Mr. Leach, by all who know him, that he would make North Carolina notorious at Richmond, if he did not make her respectable; and that if he did not elevate her character, he would at least spread it. So no one is taken by surprise at his performance. It will be seen that the height of his ambition now is to be hung with Gov. Joe Brown, and Mr. Stephens, and Mr. Boyce. We have no objection. Let him be hung.

The speech pronounced by Mr. Foote, is represented as in every point of view reprehensible—as unfit to have been made or listened to in the Confederate Congress, and one which will be greedily swallowed by those with whom the member from Tennessee would make "league, offensive and defensive, for the strict enforcement of the Monroe doctrine," and that "liberal commercial treaty" which is to give us "the North American domain, and perhaps Cuba." In the language of the *Examiner*, it was a "bold defiance flung in the very teeth of the Confederate Congress, and of the States there represented." There will be but one sentiment among our loyal people, and that is, if Mr. Foote has opened the door for summary dealing by the utterance of disloyal sentiments on the floor of Congress, that the House will rid itself and the country of his intolerable and inexhaustible jargon.

As for North Carolina, it is her misfortune that of late her defence has fallen into the especial keeping of Mr. J. T. Leach, and such like. When aught is said of her, and not the least reflection is made upon her fame, a pretext is seized by these champions, for an assumption of an attack; and immediately the good old State is besmeared with their nauseous eulogistics. If it were not that she has a native, honest and simple worth, well recognized by intelligent people, the ridicule which her self-constituted defenders attach to her, would be simply unbearable.

We give the debate in our issue of to-day.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF NORTH CAROLINA.

SENATE.

WEDNESDAY, NOV. 23d, 1864.

The Senate met, pursuant to adjournment, at 10 a. m.

Mr. Warren of Beaufort, introduced a bill to extend the time for registration of grants, etc.

It was ordered that the House be informed that the Senate desired its concurrence in a proposition to go into an election for three Engrossing Clerks at half past twelve to-day. Accompanying the message a list of the Senate nominees was sent to the House as follows: Matthew J. Moore, Wm. B. Phile, W. A. Huske, S. S. Cooper, J. T. Leach, J. Q. Barham, Wm. T. Hilliard, Jas. B. Mason, Neil McKay, Fred. Phillips, Nicholas Alston, Archibald Pierce, E. Newsome, W. W. Dunn, C. A. Cameron, and S. A. Taylor.

At half past twelve the Senate proceeded to an election, Messrs. Patterson and Ellis being appointed to superintend the voting.

Pending the declaration of the vote, the portion of the Treasurer's report previously ordered to be read, was read.

The result of the election for Engrossing Clerks was then reported from the Joint Committee, as follows: McKay 95, Moore 59, Huske 56, Phillips 51, Austin 36, Dunn 35, Hill 31, Mason 17, Pierce 15, Leach 13, Barham 11, Taylor 11, Cooper 10, Phile 9, Cameron 8, Hilliard 6, Newsome 5, and Ewell 2.

Mr. McKay having a majority, was there declared elected; and the Senate went into an election for the two remaining Engrossing Clerks. Pending the announcement of the result the Senate adjourned till 10 o'clock to-morrow.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

WEDNESDAY, NOV. 23d, 1864.

House was called to order at eleven o'clock. Messrs. Vann of Hertford, Riddick of Perquimans, Sharpe of Iredell, and Bond of Gates, appeared and were duly qualified.

Mr. McCormick of Cumberland, offered a resolution, that the citizens of the State be protected, during the continuance of the war, from enforced payments in specie.

The Committee for that purpose reported Rules for the government of the House. Report concurred in.

The House branches of the Joint Standing Committees were then announced as follows: Finance—Messrs. Shephard, Amis, Brown of Mecklenburg, McGhee, Murphy, Phillips, Cunningham and Love.

Military Affairs—Messrs. Grissom, Cowles, Stancell, Pool and Gaskins.

Public Buildings—Messrs. Albritton, Cabo and Calloway.

Public Library—Messrs. Benbury, Smith of Duplin and Stipe.

Deaf, Dumb and Blind Asylum—Messrs. McCormick, Helton, Joyner, Costner and Latlam.

Insane Asylum—Messrs. Carraon, of Alexander, Riddick, Baxter, Peace and Smith, of Cabarrus.

Swamp Lands—Messrs. Bond of Gates, Wooten, Perkins, Cobb and Carter.

Cherokee Lands and Western Turnpikes—Messrs. Young, Gudger, Aste worth, Banks and Polk.

Mr. Shephard of Cumberland, introduced a resolution of inquiry, as to the expediency of exempting from Home Guard duty such bonded agriculturists as were engaged in the production of grain, &c., for the use of the Confederate Government. Agreed to.

Also a bill to provide that during the years 1865 and 1866 the Judges of the Superior and Supreme Courts be allowed their actual expenses while in discharge of their duties. Agreed to.

Mr. Brown of Mecklenburg, a bill to punish any citizen of North Carolina going over to the enemy or giving aid and comfort to the same, by forfeiture and incapacitation, and making it the duty of all to see that the purpose of the law be fulfilled. Referred to the Committee on Judiciary and ordered to be printed.

Mr. Waugh of Surry, moved that hereafter the House meet at 10 o'clock, a. m. each day. Carried.

The House then proceeded to vote for three Engrossing Clerks, the names of T. H. Hill and J. L. Ewell being added to the list of candidates sent in by the Senate. Neil McKay was elected on the first ballot; and the House proceeded to vote for the remaining two. Pending the announcement of the vote, the House adjourned till to-morrow ten o'clock.

From the United States.

SHERMAN'S MOVEMENT—"THE MILITARY MYSTERY"—SPECULATIONS OF THE YANKEE PRESS, ETC.

The latest Yankee papers received are chiefly occupied with speculations in regard to Sherman's expedition, some which, at the risk of repeating what has been heretofore copied, we subjoin:

The *Cincinnati Commercial* of the 12th says:

There is nothing to oppose Sherman but the militia of the southeastern cotton States, and that will, perhaps, have ample occupation in guarding the army of prisoners held in Georgia and South Carolina, and the immense multitude of negroes huddled into these States by their masters to keep them out of our way. The net result of the fighting in the West is Sherman's victorious army starting from Atlanta without a formidable foe in front. The possibilities of the movement he is making are stupendous. If he should happen to be going to South Carolina by way of Augusta, he can gather an army of able-bodied negroes on the road. He may, by the sweep of his cavalry and the rapid march of detached columns, release forty thousand United States soldiers without the formality of an exchange. By holding Chattanooga and Resaca, and destroying all beyond, he can by the time he crosses the Savannah river cut off all communication, by rail or telegraph, between Richmond and Georgia, Alabama and Mississippi, and will place himself in Lee's rear.

Are we safe in Tennessee while Sherman swings off southeast? We have no doubt of it. We must make ourselves safe if we are not. The army left Thomas is equal to that of Hood, and with the whole Northwest to back him we presume he can get along. As to providing for his army, Sherman's march will be through a country full of corn, one hitherto untouched by the desolating hand of war. He will start with well filled trains, and sweep the country far and wide as he moves. There are no great rivers to pass if he goes to South Carolina, until he reaches the Savannah, and, of course, a pontoon train goes with him.

From Atlanta to Augusta the distance is one hundred and seventy-one miles; from Augusta to Charleston one hundred and thirty-seven miles. About three hundred miles have to be marched, whichever way Sherman goes, before he reaches a new base. This is a month's severe work, for there are points at which he will be annoyed. He is not likely to find the roads and bridges in good order, nor to leave them so; and his enemies are desperate enough to imitate the Russians in laying waste their own country in his path. Yet we presume he may start with food in his wagons that may be made to hold out for thirty days, and he can certainly gather ten days' supplies on the road. This would give him forty days to get through. The principal danger is from weather. If there should happen to occur a fortnight of deluge, such as Rousseau labored through when he moved from Murrensboro, the consequence might be disastrous. But the General who led the raid from Vicksburg to Meridian, and the columns that fought and foraged from Memphis to Knoxville, he would be trusted to find his way from Atlanta to the Atlantic.

The *New York Herald* (whose war news readers have the faculty of seeing further through a mill-stone than anybody else), favors us with the following circumstantial narrative:

On October 23, Hood moved from Gadsden, through Lookout Mountain, towards Gunter's Landing and Decatur, on the Tennessee river, near the last of which places he formed a junction with Gen. Dick Taylor's army, which had meantime quietly moved up the Mobile and Ohio Railroad to Corinth and thence to Tusculum, the new base of supplies. He thus placed himself far in General Sherman's rear before that officer could take steps to transfer his army to the front of the rebels on the Tennessee. Hood's advance had probably reached the Tennessee before General Sherman positively knew he had abandoned Gadsden. Undoubtedly it was much to his surprise when, on Oct. 25, he tried the gap and found it abandoned by Hood. The position was certainly startling. He dared not follow, thus abandoning his line of supplies to venture in a mountainous country, through which a large army had just passed. It was impossible to transfer his entire army to Hood's front in time to meet him and thus hold his communications intact. The position demanded resolution and action. He was not slow to resolve and act.

"Let him go north," he exclaimed to his council: "our business is down South."

He represented to his officers that the situation of affairs justified him in considering his column an independent one, without a foe to confront. Rousseau and Wood's corps, with Morgan's division of the Fourteenth and Twenty-third corps, entire, were in Tennessee, along the line of the Tennessee river. They more than equalled Beauregard's forces. Sherman's corps was in Atlanta, feebly besieged by Iverson's cavalry. He remained with the flower of his army—with the corps that stood at Chickamauga with Thomas and the corps of Grant's aid army that besieged Vicksburg and relieved Chattanooga, lying in what Governor Brown calls the "heart and railroad center of the South," with only the Georgia militia, the mere shadow of an army—to oppose him. He determined at this important juncture to resume his original intention, and, ignoring the very existence of Hood, carry out his offensive campaign from Atlanta. He determined to follow Hood no longer, but bade him "speed" on his journey forth.

"If he will go to the river," he said, "I will give him his railroads," but failed to intimate that he proposed to consider them railroads to prisoners.

The resolution was promptly formed and the preliminary movements as rapidly executed. By November 4 the Army of the Tennessee had left Rome and was en route to Atlanta. On November 4 the five corps—the 14th, 15th, 16th, 17th, and 19th—had been concentrated at the last mentioned city, and rapid preparations were being made to begin the march. Sherman left in the highest spirit, and telegraphed his intentions in these remarkable words:

Hood has crossed the Tennessee. Thomas will take care of him and Nashville, while Schofield will not let him into Chattanooga or Knoxville. Georgia and South Carolina are at my mercy, and I shall strike. Do not be anxious about me. I am all right.

A "badly bungled-up Emerald Islander, in response to the inquiry, "Where have you been?" said, "Down to Mrs. Murson's wake, and an illegitimate time we had of it. Fourteen fights in fifteen minutes; only one fellow chose left in the house, and that belonged to the two-kettle."

Cheering from Georgia.

From the following articles, taken from Augusta papers of the 20th, it will be seen that the people of Georgia are fully aroused to meet Sherman's advancing columns, that veteran troops are pouring into the State, that Beauregard is at the helm, Hood in his rear, another distinguished leader with a heavy force is on his flank, and thirty thousand veteran troops in his front, and that Sherman, it is believed, cannot escape.

The *Chronicle and Sentinel* of the 20th, says:

We are happy to be able to announce that our authorities have at length awoke, and aroused themselves to the task of driving the foe from the soil of this commonwealth. Georgia is at last to be defended. A large number of veteran troops have already arrived in our city, and many more we understand are on their way. It was a welcome sight to see the columns of gallant soldiers as they wended their way through the streets.

It is with great and unqualified pleasure that we announce this news to our country readers. The foe will now have to pause in his triumphant march. Instead of overrunning this State at his ease, as he has proudly boasted, he will be fortunate if he succeeds in making good his retreat.

It is stated that a large cavalry force has left Greenville, S. C., and is moving across the country in the direction of Atlanta—probably with a view of cutting off the Yankee columns which are moving down the Georgia railroad in this direction.

From the *Augusta Constitutionalist*, Nov. 20.

Our information from the movements of the enemy in all directions to the front of us is rather meagre. Our telegraphic communication is still perfect with Macon, and confidence in the ability to hold the city against any advance has settled down into a firm belief.

From a gentleman up the Georgia road who left Greensboro on the 19th, we learn that Madison has shared the fate of other places visited by the enemy in his present movement. The fire was set to the depot by the incursion of about one thousand cavalry, who reported the strength of their column at two corps, about sixteen thousand men. They returned to their infantry camp after setting fire to the town. An engine sent up the Georgia Road this morning found the advance of the enemy about Buckhead; in what force was not ascertained. Considerable excitement existed up this road, and many were removing their effects.

Our city has calmed into a firm feeling of determination and confidence.

As we write, the glad and familiar shout of veteran troops, just arriving from the South Carolina depot, comes up from the streets. We welcome the gallant fellows; and Mr. Sherman's men, if they retreat this way, will hear the whistle of bullets from the trusty guns which have often been pointed at fatalities on the banks of the Potomac and the James. The troops are being properly distributed, and before our readers will see this, other glad shouts will be heard in our streets.

Our Arsenal Battalion with the other local companies and details, combined with the veterans already here, should make our citizens (who should themselves, until the emergency is over, become soldiers) feel comparatively easy as far as the defence of this city is concerned.

The duty of every man, however, is to be prepared to render all the assistance in his power to not only repel an attack of the enemy, but to rout and destroy and capture any force venturing this way.

We must retard, harass, starve, destroy the army of Sherman. The opportunity is ours. The hand of God is in it. The blow, if we can give it as it should be given, may end the war. We urge our friends in the track of the advance to remove all forage and provisions, horses, mules, negroes and stock and burn the balance. Let the invader find that desolation he would leave behind him staring him in the face. You must do it yourself, or the enemy will do it.

Let the city of Beauregard who is now with us go up through the State, to arms! to arms! to arms!

PROCLAMATION FROM GEN. BEAUREGARD, CORINTH, NOV. 18.

To the People of Georgia:
Arise for the defence of your native soil! Rally around your patriotic Governor and gallant soldiers!

Obstruct and destroy all roads in Sherman's front, flanks and rear, and his army will soon starve in your midst.

Be confident and resolute. Trust in the Over-riding Providence, and success will crown your efforts.

I hasten to join you in the defence of your homes and fireside.

G. T. BEAUREGARD, General.

APPEAL FROM THE GEORGIA CONGRESSMEN, RICHMOND, NOV. 19.

We have had a special conference with President Davis and the Secretary of War, and are enabled to assure you that they have done and are doing all that can be done to meet the emergency that presses upon you.

I let every man fly to arms; remove your negroes, horses, cattle and provision away from Sherman's army, and burn what you cannot carry. Burn all bridges, and block up the road in his route; assail the invader by day and night—let him have no rest.

A COW AT AUCTION.

At 12 o'clock to-day, Thursday, we shall sell at Auction a good MILCH COW.

See 24-d16 CREECH & LITCHFORD, Com Merchants and Auctioneers.

TO FARMERS!

150 GRINDSTONES, WEIGHING FROM 80 TO 300 POUNDS.

200 LBS. WIDE DAGON IRON, FOUR, FIVE AND EIGHT INCHES WIDE.

We will give four pounds of Dry Virginia Salt for each of these articles.

SHAY, WILLIAMSON & CO., North State Iron and Brass Works, Raleigh, Nov. 21, 1864.—d17

AUCTION SALES.

ON MONDAY, the 26th, in front of our Sales Room, we will offer for sale

SIX VALUABLE NEGROES, as follows:

1 Boy 19 years old, No. 1 Field hand.
1 Boy 22 years old, good dining room servant.
1 Boy 9 years old.
1 Woman 20 years old, with two children, said to be a good Washer, Ironer and Cook. One or two more to be added to the sale.
2 Fine Steers.
3 Fenders.
A lot of Carpets, Stone Jarred Crockery, TUCKER, ANDREWS & CO., Auction and Commission Merchants, Nov. 24-d17

TELEGRAPHIC.

REPORTS OF THE PRESS ASSOCIATION.

Entered according to act of Congress in the year 1863, by J. S. THAYER, in the Clerk's office of the District Court of the Confederate States for the Northern District of Georgia.

Capture of the Capital of Georgia.

AUGUSTA, Nov. 22.—The central train from Davisboro, reports that Milledgeville and the stores houses, Governor's Mansion and Penitentiary were burned at Milledgeville. Gen. Warren holds the Oconee bridge. Nothing from the train went up to Greensboro to-day. The enemy appears to have all gone in the direction of Milledgeville and Macon, but nothing certain is known. A scouting party went into Atlanta after the Yankees left. They report that all the business portion of the city was destroyed.

From the Valley.

NEW MARKET, Nov. 22.—Two divisions of the enemy's cavalry came two miles this side of Modest Jackson this morning. We attacked them and drove them below Edinburg, a distance of ten or eleven miles. Our loss was seven or eight killed and wounded; enemy's loss not known.

RICHMOND, Nov. 23.—The following was received this morning: Headquarters, Nov. 23. Hon. J. A. Seddon: General Early reports that the enemy's cavalry in considerable force, drove in our cavalry pickets this morning, and advanced to Mount Jackson and crossed over the river. It was met by some infantry and one brigade of Rosser's cavalry and driven back. Rosser passed, driving the enemy beyond Edinburg in confusion and compelled him to abandon his killed and wounded. Early thinks it was a reconnaissance. R. E. LEE, Genl.

From Petersburg.

PETERSBURG, Nov. 23.—All quiet. Roads deep in mud. Streets all much swollen. The recent activity of the enemy on our right, has been ascertained to have grown out of a fear of an attack from us. Weather cloudy and cold, indicating snow.

From East Tennessee.

BRISTOL, Nov. 21.—There is a report of a fight at Strawberry Plains to-day; three hundred negroes killed. No official news.

Yankee News.

RICHMOND, Nov. 21.—The Philadelphia Inquirer of the 19th, says great excitement prevailed at Memphis on the 18th, in consequence of reports that Beauregard was marching against it with a large force from Corinth.

The Chicago Journal says a furloughed officer of Sherman's staff, states he has been ordered when his leave expires to rejoin his command at Savannah.

The Louisville Journal of the 15th, says Thomas is at Pulaski with the 4th and 23rd army corps and heavy details of other corps.

Gold 216½.

RICHMOND, Nov. 21.—The Baltimore American says Grant, accompanied by a portion of his staff, arrived at Baltimore on Friday on his way to Burlington on a brief visit to his family. The same paper says the blockading fleets will soon be largely increased and rendered so strong that it will be impossible for vessels to run through them.

A St. Louis Telegram says Sherman's army consists of four corps, commanded by Jeff. C. Davis, Osterhaus, Blair and Slocum.

The Washington Chronicle of the 20th, contains nothing of interest except the admission of a defeat in East Tennessee, and a proclamation from Lincoln, raising the blockade at Norfolk, Fernandina and Panama. Gold closed on Saturday in New York 220.

We received last night a lengthy telegram from Richmond, containing extracts from northern papers of Sherman's movements known here in the South a week ago. The telegraphing of such old stuff to the press, at heavy expense, is outrageous.

The only items of news the long rignarole contains are the following:

Sherman is reported in New York and Baltimore papers to be advancing towards Savannah in two columns—one to go to Macon, the other to Augusta—Beaufort, S. C., his ultimate destination, where he intends to make the South Atlantic Blockading Squadron his future base of supplies.

Only such buildings at Atlanta as could be of benefit to the rebels were destroyed. The extensive Rolling mills, stables and store houses at Rome, were destroyed.

New Orleans papers of the 12th state that French's troops have evacuated Matamoros. At Brownsville there is a small rebel force. Gen. Canby's wounds so serious he will not be able to take the saddle for six months. Everything quiet at Little Rock on the 9th inst.

A Chattanooga telegram of the 18th says the rebels attacked our forces at Strawberry Plains yesterday; the fighting continued at intervals all day. The rebels were repulsed on every attack. Gilliam is safe in Knoxville. Gold excited, advanced to 225, and fell two sixteen and closed at 223.

Confederate Congress.